AN UNUSUAL EVENT.

Total Eclipse of the Sun on Next cur at a very irregular or mountainous Monday Morning.

IT OCCURS AT 8 O'CLOCK

And Lasts About Two and a Half Crown of the Fiery Orb.

On next Monday morning we shall have an opportunity to see an uncommon astronomical occurrence. The sun will be totally eclipsed, and the event will be visible in parts of the United States. Occasionally, as we know, the moon passes between us and the sun, cutting off the latter's light completely. This we call a solar eclipse. Lunar eclipses, on the other hand, are caused by the moon's reaching such a position that the earth is directly between it sun's central dics, until at last only a and the sun. The moon has no inherent brilliancy like the sun; it shines only by reflecting solar light; and when that light is cut off, the moon simply "goes out." But the sun is self luminous, and is in reality shining just the same when under eclipse as at any other time. Thus we arrive at this fundamental difference between lunar and solar eclipses. In the former, the moon having suddenly ceased to receive or effect light, the eclipse is observable prever the moon, if uneclipsed, d be visible. But at any given ut we can usually see the moon one-half of the earth's surface uently, if a lunar eclipse takes a majerity of the earth's inhabihave an oprortunity to observe it, hus a lunar eclipse is semething almost any person can remember lave seen. But it is very different ith the sun. As we have said, he

continues to give light when eclipsed, so that it is only in places where the sun is actually covered by the moon that he will seem to be eclipsed. The moon under eclipse is like a candle extinguished; it is dark from whatever side we look at it. But the eclipsed sun is like a burning candle, which will be invisible to him only whose view is obstructed by the interposition of some opaque object. That opaque object is the moon, but she is comparatively small, and cannot render the sun totally invisible from more than a tiny circular or oval spot on the earth's surface. In the eclipse of next Monday that little spot will be only about 75 miles wide; and if the moon were not in motion, the total eclipse could be seen nowhere else. But the moon is traveling all the time through space in its orbit around the earth. So the little spot is moving,

too, and changing its position gradually upon the earth's surface. Thus, instead of a spot, we shall have a long strip or band about 75 miles wide; and by waiting for the right moment, it will be possible to see totality from any point within this band. The whole thing is much as though there were a huge pencil, with its point touching the earth, and having its other end pivoted to the sun. If the moving moon were also attached to this pencil somewhere near the point, she would draw the pencil along, and the point would trace out the eclipse path on our earth. Anyone standing in that path could en look along the pencil, and the oper moment see the moon covering gun, and obscuring the light. In situated near this path of totaliit is called, we shall be able to elclipse, but not as a total cue.

h places the moon will cover the y in part, so that some of his t surface will remain in sight. tount of obscuration always deupon the observer's nearness to tality line. The nearer he is, the nearly total the eclipse will be. On next Monday the path of totality begins in the Pacific ocean just west of Mexico. There the point of the huge pencil we have imagined first touches our earth. It then passes eastward across Mexico, and entering the United States near New Orleans, proceeds in a D. Eady, W. B. Bolin. northeasterly direction until it leaves the continent close to Norfolk, Va.

Then it crosses the Atlantic, touches Portugal, and afterwards passes across northern Africa, leaving the earth finally near the northern end of the Red Sea. In this country the cities of New Orleans, La.; Mobile, Ala; Raleigh, N. C., and Norfolk, Va., are all on the totality path. At New Orleans the sun will be completely covered at 7:30 a. m., while at Norfolk this will not happen until 8 53 a. m. In the former Eaddy, G. Rhoad. city totality will last 78 seconds, and in the latter, 102 seconds. At intermediate places both the time and duration of totality will fall between these extreme values. For places nearer to lumbia Female College.

New Orleans than Norfolk the numbers will be nearer those given for New Orleans, and vice versa.

upon which are based our theories of

moon. If observation agrees with pre-

diction, we have the strongest corrobo-

rative evidence of the correctness of

iel, D. D., president elect of the Co-The marshals are: E. M. Stokes chief; R. W. Mason, H. B. M. Eaddy, C. S. Yongue, D G. Copeland. Having thus explained the circum-

stances of this eclipse, we shall now Bloodiest Spot on Earthtouch upon some of the interesting The bill to establish the Fredericksthings that will be seen, if the sky is burg and adjacent battlefields memorial clear. Total solar clipses appeal equally park in Virginia has passed Congress. ly the general public and to the profes-The bill has for its chief purpose the sional astronomer. On the one hand, preservation and suitable marking for they present the most superb spectacle historical and professional military within the whole range of astronomy; study the famous battlefields in Spott and on the other, they offer the best sylvania county, Va., known as Fredopportunity to study the mysterious ericksburg, Salem Church, Chancellorsstructure and composition of our sun. ville, the Wilderness and Spottsylvania One of the things to which astronomers Court House, all of them within a raattach importance is the accurate, obdius of eight miles, and on which limservation of the times of beginning and ited territory the late distinguished ending of the eclipse. It is easy to see | Union general, John C. Newton, after that the mathematical considerations

careful investigation, declared that more great battles were fought, more lunar motion will be put to a very se- men were engaged and more execution were test in predicting the exact instant | was done than on any other spot of when the sun will be covered up by the | similar area in the world.

They Will Learn.

"Every additional revelation" of offiour theory and of our numerical calcu- cial corruption in Cuba, it is reported, lations. On the other hand, if it be increases the amazement of Americans found that the predictions are slightly on the island." They are probably in error, the amount of that error young Americans, who are not familiar Dr J L Shuler. can be determined by observa with the history of Republican recontion, and mathematical theory thus struction of conquered territory in their Erans, L H Smith, R H Timmerman, J E El corrected for the benefit of future pre-dictions. Although our knowledge in every middle aged man in this part of this department of astronomy has the country has been looking for with reached a very high state of perfection, confidence for more than a year. There it is a fact that we cannot predict the are plenty more to come, not only in

THE DEMOCRACY

onds. Part of this error is due no

doubt to insufficient knowledge of the

moon's size, or to the possibility that

contact between sun and moon may oc-

part of the lunar surface. But each

eclipse tends to improve our informa-

tion and make our mathematical theo-

The greatest interest, however, cen-

tres about the physical observations

possible during a total eclipse. Our

sun is not merely the blazing, brilliant,

luminous globe we see every day in the

heavens. The fiery central ball has

a vast outer appendage, stretching mil-

lions of miles into space—the delicately

tinted, tenuous, filmy, unexplained

a total eclipse so beautiful, regarded

merely as a spectacle to be seen and

enjoyed. Its light is much fainter than

that of the sun; we can see it only

when the latter is completely obscured.

At all other times the bright light of

the central ball illuminates the air sur-

rounding our earth so as to make i

far superior in brightness to the faint

corona; and observers looking perforce

through this illumined air cannot dis-

tinguish the delicate tracery of the

corona itself. But when the advanc-

ing edge of the moon slowly covers the

narrow sickle-shapped piece is left, the

waiting astronomors have a few mo-

ments of intense expectation. The

sickle narrows gradually; but a mere

thread is left; yet even that is quite

sufficient to mask the cerona. Then,

suddenly, all is covered. Oa the in-

stant, as though at the touch of a ma-

gician's wand, out bursts the splendid

corona into view. 'Tis a sight of beau-

ty indescribable, impressive beyond

comparison. Mon that have been

privileged to see it, ever after tell of

its having given one of life's most ex-

citing moments, never to be forgotten.

tries to make use of these rare oppor

the true constitution of our sun. Be-

fere the corona's appearance, just as

the brilliant central disc is being total-

ly obscured, there are a very few brief

important seconds when we receive

light direct from the outer layers of

the solar globe, and these moments of-

fer the only chances to examine direct-

ly the glowing gases that make up the

sun's outside envelope. Much of our solar knowledge has been thus gather-

ed painfully in the few fleeting min-

utes of observation made possible by

successive total eclipses. Then it is

that we see great red flames flashing

hundreds of thousands of miles out into

changing, veritable cloudbursts of liv-

ing fire, these are proofs of the power

and violence of nature's hidden forces.

AS A PARTIAL ECLIPSE.

AS A TOTAL ECLIPSE.

Virginia Beach. 7.40 a. m. 10.15 a. m.

Carlisle Commencement.

Carlisle Fitting School at Bamberg will

be held June 14th to 17th. On Thurs-

day, June 14th, at 8:30 p. m. the an-

nual celebration of the Kilgo and Sheri-

dan literary societies will take place.

Essays will be read by Misses Margaret

Roper and Matilda Kennerly. Misses

Gedelle Brabham and Margaret Kee

will deliver recitations. Then a de-

bate takes place, the query being: Re-

solved, that a poet's fame is greater

than a general's. Affirmative: D. L.

Shieder, R. O Lawton. Negative: J.

Friday, June 15th, at 8:30 p. m. the

literary address will be delivered by

The annual closing exercises will

take place on Saturday, June 16th, at

8:30 p. m. The following are the essayists and declaimers: Sallie Garris,

Mamie Gee Jennings, Effic Riley, Mat-

tie Tarrant, D. G. Copeland, D. L.

Shieder, Emmandelle Price, Clarence

Hay, L. O. Hiers, J. W. Miley, Bessie

Sunday, June 17th, at il a. m. the

annual sermon will be preached in the

Methodist church by Rev. W. W. Dan-

Lee Black, Sadie Whetstone, H. B. M.

Prof. J. G. Clinkscales.

The commencement exercises of the

While the eclipse will not be quite

.... ..6 29 a. m.

Begins at

day will be visible as follows:

Atlanta...... 6 32 a. m.

Charleston 7 33 a. m.

Chicago 6.46 a m.

Cincinnati. . . . 6.42 a. m.

Denver..... 541 a. m.

New York 7.49 a. m.

Washington ... 7.44 a. m.

Columbia 7.34 a. m.

New Orleans. . . 6.26 a. m.

Norfolk 7 41 a. m.

Raleigh 7.38 a. m.

The total eclipse of the sun on Mon-

Begins at

8 57 a. m.

10.03 a. m.

9.02 a. m.

9 04 a. m.

7.41 a. m.

10.24 a. m.

10.15 a. m.

10.02 a. m.

10.15 a. m.

10.09 a. m.

Ends at

space. Curling,

tunities to obtain some knowledge of

But the quiet scientific investigator

It is this corona that makes

ries more perfect.

corons.

fairfield

Meet in State Convention and Elects National Delegates.

A HARMNIOUS GATHERING.

Col. L. W. Youman's Effort ot Stir Up Strife Severely Rebuked by the Con-

The State Democratic Convention met in Columbia on Wednesday in the State House, and was called to order by Col. Wilie Jones, State Chairman at

vention-

12 o'clock. The convention was opened with prayer by Dr. W. E. Evans, rector of Trinity church, just as the city bell struck 12. The convention stood during the prayer. The prayer was general in character but thoroughly appropriate to the occasion, concluding with the Lord's prayer.

Mr. preazeale, of Anderson was elected temporary chairman. Mr. Breazealo was elected unanimously, end Col. L. E. Campbell, Governor McSweeney, A. H. Patterson, F. B. Gary and Col. Hoyt were appointed a committee to conduct him to the chair amid applause and laughter. The committee did this work well.

Mr. Breazeale was then introduced and he thanked the convention for the honor. He explained why the convention had assembled. Since the last convention in this State new issues and problems had arisen and many events had transpired in the political world. Almost throughout the world there had been uprisings of the people in behalf of liberty. The United States had paid no unimportant part in this work. Cuba had been freed from Spain's yoke and now had a Republican form of goveenment. But now the United States was subduing another people in the Phillippines. This was against the principles for which our forefathers had fought. The Republican party seemed to have forgotten what our forefathers endured at Valley Forge. The Democratic party stood against this and for the principles for which she had ever stood-for a government for the people, of the people and by the people. And under the leadership of that great commoner, Wm. J. Bryan the party hoped things. Mr. Breazeale paid his respects to trusts. It would be a fight this year largely between the American

people and the trusts. Bryan's name was a platform in itself. (Cheers.) Mr. T. C. Hamer was elected temporary secretary and Mr. Stancell was elected sergeant-at-arms. Both were elected without opposition. THE ROLL OF DELEGATES. The chairman of each delegation was

as follows: Abbeville-Frank B Gary, Wm N Gray don, I H McCalla, M J Ashiey, W W Bradley, A. W. Jones and M P DeBruhl. 8.53 a. m. Aiken—D S Henderson, Dr J P Mealing, J R Cloy, J M Polatty, G W Croft, Oscar 8 43 a. m. Moyer, B F Holman and G W E Thorpe Anderson-R B A Anderson, A C Latimer E Campbell, J W Ashley, S N Pearman, 4 F Cely, E M Rucker, Jr., A C McGee, G

E Prince, J M Payne, J E Breazesle and F

delegates, and the roll was made up

total at Columbia the sun's surface will be so nearly obscure as to render all the Bamberg-H C Folk, S G Mayfield, D P phenomena of a total eclipse visible. Smith, W T Cave, C W Garris and R L Hard-Columbia lies just on the southern limit of totality. So does Winnsboro. Newberry lies just on the Northern

Barnwell-Robt Aldrich, A Howard Patter-on, G Duncan Bellinger, J B Bates, L W Youmans, J W Jenney, H F Buist and J O Beaufort-W H Lockwood, Thos Talbird.

C J Colcock, F T Hardee, Wm Elliott, Jr, T F Walsh, C F Paul, W F Sanders, Chas Cohen, W Vance and J W Smathers. Berkeley-EJ Dennis, JB Morrison, SJ McCoy, J D Edwards, R G Causey, T W Wil liams, W L Parker, C M Wiggins, R W Haynes, J P Clark and W & Wiggins. Charleston-James Cosgrove, L A O'Neill, G D Rouse, J W Dunn, J P Magrath, J F Rafferty, F H McMaster, W T Logan, P H

Cantwell. (larendon--C M Davis, R S DesChamps, I M Woods, Louis Appelt, L T Fischer, W. Turbeville, L W Nettles and J H 1 immons. Cherokes-E P Macumson, E E Sapoch, J D Jeffries, Sr., N C Lipscomb, T B Butler and Alfred Harris. Chester-Arthur L Gaston, S E Wylie,

Gadsden, A L Brodie, J F Farnum and M P

John M Wise, T J Cunningham, F M Hicklin, G W Kirkpatrick, Jos T Love and S T Chesterfield—G J Redfearn, W P Pollcck, M F Jackson, W F Stevenson, Edward Mc-Iver and J M Lowery. Colleton—W B Gruber, D M Varn, M R

Cooper, J W Miley, John Black, J W Hill, D P Patterson and Dr C E Kenney. Darlington-B R Gattin S B Padgett, W W McK-nzie, Bright Williamson. J

Spears, J C Clements and T N Berry. Dorchester-J D Bivins, J A Hiers, D Behre and J M Whetsell. Edgefield-B R Tillman, J C Sheppard A E Padgett, J G Mobley, P V Stevens, T H Bainsford, J H Tillman and M P Wells. Farfield-R H Jennings, T W Woodward E McDonald, J W Lyles, J G Mobley, W

Johnson and E B Ragsdale. Florence—Gus Hoffmeyer, G W Atkinson, James Evans, J H Pettigrew, D H Traxler, A Willcocx, J H Poston, E W Floyd, R McLendon, J M Humphrey. Greenville-James A Hoyt, John T Bramlett, G Laurens Walker, J Thos Austin, J A Mooney, A Blythe, A H Dean, W L Mauldin, McD Ashmore, J A Welborn, J W Gray

nd E J Mullinax. M Lucas, Josiah Doar, S W Rouqui, Jr., and Greenwood-E Y Sheppard, J M Gaines, W H Yeldell, S H McGhee, D H Tompkins and HJ Kinard. Hampton-M B McSweeney, W H Maul-

din, L R Dowling, W A Sauls, B H Theus

and Gen Wm Stokes. Horry-R B Scarborough, J A McDermott, W L Mishoe, L D Long, J A Lewis and G J Holliday.

Kershaw—J T Hay, R B Williams, B H
Boykin, D M Bethune, A D Jones and J G

Richards.

Lancaster-J W Hamel, T Y Williams, J N Estridge. H E Coffee, W C Cauthen and J Elliott. Laurens-T B Crews, J H Wharton, O G Thompson, A P Goodwin, Jones F Bolt, John B Brooks, Dr J S Wolff, J D Adams. Lexington-J G Etheridge, A Frank Lever,

Dr D M Crosson, D F Efird, W H Sharpe and lerbe, J C Moody, Jno C Sellers and J D Mongomery. Marlboro-C F Hamer, B E Moore, C N Rogers, T C Hamer, H M Stackhouse, B F

Roper, I W Bouchier and W D Evans.

Oconee-E Earle, W H Barron, W M Brown, WJ Stribling, J C Alexander and F Orangeburg-J H Dukes, B H Moss, A F H Dukes, L S Connor, W O Tatum, A O Salley, J D Livingston, H C Paulling, I W Bowman, J L Sims, W T C Bates and A Z Strowas unanimously elected.

Pickens-R F Smith, J E Boogs, H L Clayton, O R Doyle, C L Cureton, H C Richland-Ino P Thomas, Jr., J J Kaminer, Jno McMaster, F H Weston, J D Frost,

P B McCoy, W McB Sloan, E J Brennen Fred Harmon and N W Edmunds. Spartanburg—J J Gentry, W W Harris, U X Gunter, B B Bishop, C P Sanders, Dr J W Bramlett, J J C Ezell, O L Johnson, J D Norman, J D Leonard, Jno Gary Evans and E F Parker.
Saluda—J B Mitchell, E S Blease, J B
Jones, J H Watson, B W Crouch and J M

Sumter-R I Mauning, Edwin Wilson, L Baker, E D Smith, E L Cooper, E E Ayock, W A Nettles, R E Carnes, W D Scar borough, R O Purdy, C C Emanual, W H Union-L J Browning, J M Greer, B G Gregory, J T Ganet, W L Linder, J W Craw-

Williamsburg—A H Williams, R D Rollins, W H Kennedy, J H Blackwell, C W Wolfe, J D (arter, W D Bryan and W F Wil-

York-JS Brice, A G Greene, H C Strauss Williams Banks, G L Riddle, W R Bradford, W B Wilson, J C Wilborn, W B Smith and T F McDow.

Jno W Dunn was made assistant secretary. Mr. W. F. Stevenson was then eleted permanent chairman by acclamation. He was escorted to the chair by Messrs. r. F. McDow and G. Dancan Bellinger. Mr. Stevenson on taking the chair thanked the convention for the honor conferred-doubly an honor coming from such a State as South Carolina. The convention was meeting on the transition from one century to another, to elect delegates to name a standard bearer to usher in the new century, a eader standing in the shoes of Thomas lefferson. He looked back and referred to South Carolina's great growth in taxable property, in cotton manufacturing, second now only to Massachusetts; and in tobacco growing. We now have a united front and have rolled back the dark cloud of negro domination. Railroads were being built here faster than in any other state. It was a phenomenal record for a decade. It behooved them, then, to go shoulder to shoulder, without partisanship, and make the first decade of the new century the grandest in the history of this grand State. (Ap-

The temporary secretaries were made permanent secretaries.

VICE PRESIDENTS On motion of Mr. Tatum, the following vice presidents were elected: First District-Josiah Doar, George town.

Second District-W. H. Mauldin, Hampton. Third District-J. C. Alexander, Oconee. Fourth District-J. Tom Austin,

Greenville. Ffth District-J. T. Hay, Kershaw. Sixth District-R. B. Scarborough,

Horry. Seventh District-J. Etheridge, Lexsked to hand in the revised lists of THE COMMITTEES

Committees were appointed on platform and resolutives and on constitution and by-laws as follows:

On constitution and by-laws of the party-M P DeBruhl, J R Clay, E M Rucker, Jr, H C Folk, A H Patterson. C J Colcock, R W Hamer, J F Rafferty, T B Buthen, A L Gaston, W P Pollock, L Appelt, D P Patterson, J I Speers, D H Behre, J C Sheppard, J W Lyles, J E Pettigrew, A Blythe, BH Boykin, WC Cauthen, OP Goodwin, D M Crosson, J E Ellerbe, J W Bouchier, J E Bendenbaugh, W J H Weston, E S Blease, U X Gunter, Jr, W D Scarborough, J M Greer, C W Wolfe, J C Wilborn, S H McGee, B H Theus, J A Lewis.

Platform and resolutions-W N Graydon, D S Henderson, George E Prince, C W Garris, Robert Aldrich, W H Lockwood, C W Williams. E M Seabrook, J B Butler, S G McKeown, Edward McIver, L W Nettles, D L Smith, B Williamson, J D Bivings, B R Tillman, J E McDonald, D H Traxler, W L Mauldin, J M Gaines, W H Mauldin. G J Holliday, J G Richards. Jr, J N Estridge, T B Crews, D F Efird, John C Sellers, W D Evans, E H Aull, E C Doyle, I W Bowman, T C Robinson, J P Thomas, Jr, B W Crouch, J G Evans, E D Smith, L J Browning, A H Williams, W B Wilson. Georgetown has no committeemen, as

no one was present from that county, and Mr T B Butler was the only dele gate from Cherokee county, and was, on motion, put on both committees. DELEGATES ELECTED.

Mr. D. S. Henderson moved that the delegates-at-large to the national convention now be elected.

Mr. Gentry of Spartanburg nominated Col. Willie Jones of Richland and there were many seconds. Mr. D. S. Henderson of Aiken nomi-

nated Gov. M. B. McSweeney and from many parts of the house came seconds. Senator Jno. C. Sheppard then arose and, "in behalf of the Edgefield delegation," presented the name of United States Senator B. R. Tillman. Mr. Cosgrove of Charleston and others seconded this nomination.

Mr. Geo. E. Prince of Anderson named Congressman A. C. Latimer. On motion of Mr. Croft of Aiken, the Georgetown-Wm H Dorrill, J B Sheele, E | nominations were closed and the four were declared elected unanimously. Mr. Tatum moved that during the

recess the district delegations meet and select the district delegates to the national convention. The two important committees were then called to meet at 4 p. m., and the

convention took a recess until 8 p. m. When the convention reassembled the chairman called for the nominations of delegates to the national covention from the congressional districts. The election of the delegates resulted as fol-First District-W. B. Wilson,

Charleston; Thos. Talbird, Beaufort. Second District-James H. Tillman of Edgefield and C. W. Garris of Bamberg. Third District-J. H. McCalla, Abbeville, and W. J. Stribbling, Oconee. Fourth District-J. A. Mooney,

Greenville; John Gary Evans, Spartan-

Fifth District-T. Y. Williams, Lancaster; J. C. Wilborn, Rock Hill.

Seventh District-J. Wm. Stokes, Orangeburg; W. B. Gruber, Colleton. Mr. Blease then nominated Senator Tillman for member of the national Democratic executive committee. He

INSTRUCTING DELEGATES. Senator Tillman then presented the report of the committee on platform and resolutions. The following was

Resolved, That the delegation from this State to the Democratic national convention be, and are hereby, instructed to vote as a unit on all matters pertaining to the interests of the Democratic party. All questions coming before the convention shall first be voted upon and decided by a majority of the delegates, the chairman of the delegation casting the vote of the entire dele-

Resolved, further, That the delegation from this State is hereby instructed to vote for William Jennings Bryan as on platform and resolutions: nominee of the Democratic party for

The following resolution denouncing the jute trust was also adopted: Resolved, That we, the Democrats of South Carolina in convention assembled, do condemn this great iniquity against the agricultural interests and pledge our sympathy, aid and cooperation in every legitimate way in aiding the farmers in their fight against this evil, and we call upon the farmers of other States to unite and cooperate ciples therein enunciated without qualagainst this trust.

ENDORSING A SENATOR. The following resolution was then of-

of Hon. B. R. Tillman in the United States senate, and especially the able manner in which he has exposed and condemned the hypocritical imperialistic policy of the Republican administrution. That his efforts to inculcate honest methods in public expenditures. and his expose of frauds and steals in armor plate contracts entitle him to the thanks of his State and of the republic.

The resolution was about to be adopted to all appearances without a dissenting vote, when Col. L. W. Youmans of Barnwell county took the floor and moved that so much of the resolution as endorsed the course of the senior senator be striken out. The motion was seconded and there was a buzz and several motions to lay Youmans motion on

Senator Tillman was sitting near the head of the main aisle. Col. Youmans stood only a few feet away in the aisle. | the constitution of the United States, When order was restored he pulled out me manuscript and began to speak in support of his motion in a most earnest manner, walking up and down the aisle near the press stand. All listened closely to hear what he was going to

say. He stated at the outset that he could not approve of some of the senator's actions. He dld not think such endorsement should be desired unless it was fully and freely given When a voice against it was raised the reasons must of necessity be stated. Sometimes a senator's views were not so much in accord with those of his constitutents as to make it wise to ask endorsement. Again there was the question of con-

duct. The senator was in accord with the policy of free silver. He was not in accord on other important issues. Continuing he said that while Senator Tillman may have deported himself with becoming integrity and dignity, still his views and sentiments precluded the propriety of an endorsement by the people. He is on record as being opposed to free trade and free banking two of the three cardinal principles of Democracy, he is on record as favoring only a national currency, a currency having Stribling, James L Sims, J E Boggs, a tendency to congest at trade centres and leave rural districts subject to most usurious rates of interest.

This was shown in Senator Tillman's efforts to incorporate in the Chicago platform a prohibitory clause against private banking. On the cardinal principle of "tariff for revenue only" where does Senator Tiliman stand? Comparing Senator Tillman's record with that of Wm. McKinley, whom Tillman calls "a lovable man," the two stand together, on protection, the class legislation of the favored few. He quoted from a letter to Thos. F. Byron from Tillman in 1895, and from The Congressional Record, in which he had favored protection, or McKinley's doctrine. Strange that Senator Tillman, professing to be a farmer, should boldly declare his willingness to close the foreign markets to our consumers and to open them to our manufacturers. Senator Tillman is included by Gros-

venor of Ohio among those who have left Democracy on these cardinal principles of feee trade and protection.

On the race question we see him siding with the north rather than the south. At Topeka, Kinsas, in 1896, Senator Tillman said that he concurred with Abraham Lincoln in his "declaration of independence" making the negro the equal of the white man. He eulogized Lincoln in the United States

senate. As to Tillman's loyalty to party, Col. Youmans charged that in 1890 he was a simon pure Edgefield Democrat; in 1892 a half populist; in 1894 a greenbacker: in 1895 in a letter to Thos. F. Byron-"I see no hepe of relief unless the southern farmers quit voting the Democratic ticket and the western farmers the Republican ticket."

Eighteen drunken negro railroad In his eulogy on Scuator Earle, he said that the aristocracy before the war, gave this country as pure a goveinment as had ever been given. stated at another time that South Carolina's credit prior to 1868 was unimpeachable. The contention by the senator now is that if there is to be any stealing done, let South Carolina get her share. The speaker then disclaimed the desire of the people of South Carolina to put money considerations above His face was badly disfigured and he truth and honor. This unfortunate ut- was bloody from head to foot. Some terance of Tillman's classing South white men attempted to aid the police-Carolina with rogues offended the sen- | man, but were knocked down or shot sibilities of more than one southern at. Much mischief would have been

convention had quoted Jno. P. Patter-son as saying that there was "five years men injured.

ed, but not fatally, and several white he accepted. This brings on a complijury. Tillman in the constitutional of good stealing in South Carolina." He later said several times that there was good stealing going on in Washington, and he wanted some of it him-self; he had earned it and was not ashamed of it. He arraigned Senator Tillman for his

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 4.]

THE PLATFORM

Adopted by the Demecratic State Convention Last Week.

A CLEAR CUT DOCUMENT.

Chicago Platform Endorsed and its Reaffirmation Demanded. Trusts and Imperialism Denounced.

The following is the platform adopted

by the Democratic State Convention in Columbia last week. The platform was presented to the convention by Senator Tillman, Chairman of the committee Resolved, by the Democracy of South Carolina in convention assembled:

First-That we reaffirm our allegiance to the Democratic party of the United States and declare again our belief in the principles upon which the party was founded by Thomas Jeffer-

Second-That we endorse in full and in particular the platform adopted by the Democratic convention at Chicago in 1896 and that we adhere to the prinification or amendment and demand their reaffirmation by the convention which will meet in Kansas city on

July the 4th next. Third-That we condemn as injurious to the best interests of this country the financial legislation of the Republican majority in congress. Its policy proves the subserviency of that party to the trusts and national bank interests. Fourth-That we view with alarm

the power which the trusts, through the Republican party, are exercising over legislation and national policies and their ability to control the prices of the necessities of life without regard to the law of supply and demand. We condemn the hypocritical attitude of the Republican leaders who abuse trusts and combines, while they use the money obtained from them and stolen from the people to debauch the ignorant voters of the country.

Fifth-That we denounce the imperialistic policy of the present administration under President William McKinley, as contrary to the letter and spirit of the Declaration of Independence and and as dangerous to the liberty and Spanish islands but of the citizens of this country as well. assimilation" of the Fillipinos has proven to be the benevolence of murder covered seven dead and five wounded. and the assimilation of robbery. We The Prinz Carl proceeded to Stockholm denounce it as an outrage to the con- | where the police officials took charge sciences of liberty-loving Americans.

Our free institutions cannot long survive the destruction of those principles upon which they rest, and the spectacle of subject peoples held down by the bayonet and robbed by carpetbaggers their qualities. but foreshadows the fate for our country unless the people are aroused to our danger. The unjust war of subjugation now being carried on in the Philippines by President McKinley should be ended at once with definite and pacific declarations to the natives as to the intention of this country to grovenment of their own choice, under a protectorate by the United States. Sixth-That we demand a strict ad-

States government to the solemn pledges by which congress promised independence to the Cuban patriots, and for which this country waged a successful and glorious war with Spain. Seventh-That we denounce and condemn the unjust and unconstitutional treatment of Puerto Rico by the Reublican party, whose policy in that island is not only illegal but unworthy of a republic, and we demand a recognition of Puerto Rico under the con-

stitution of the United States and on

the same basis with the other territories. Eighth-That we endorse the course of those Democratic senators and representatives who opposed the imperialistic legislation enacted by the Republican congress for the government of Puerto Rico.

Ninth-That we heartily commend and approve the wise and conservative party leadership of William Jennings Bryan, the ablest statesman of the day and promise him our unqualified support for the presidency of the United States, believing that he will restore the lost prestige of that high office and execute its duties with a view to the good of the people and not in the interest of plutocracy or according to the dictates of any foreign power.

Tenth-That we express our hearty sympathy with the two South African republics now fighting so valiantly for iberty against the immense armies of Great Britain. Her unrighteous course deserves the condemnation of all lovers of self-government, and we denounce the cowardice of the present administration for not extending an offer of its good offices to terminate the unholy war of subjugation.

The utterances of the platform on the Philippine war were applauded as Senator Tillman read them. A Negro Riot.

hands and timber cutters went to the little village of Four Oaks, N. C., Thursday, threatening to kill every white man. They were armed. The crowd commenced to curse and raise a disturbance. The town policeman attempted to arrest a negro for disorderly conduct, whereupon the negroes mobbed the policeman, who was named Sanderlin, and beat him insensible. done by the negroes, who were all He accused Tillman of political per- drunk, but for the action of the white

Atrocities in China-

Pao-Ting-Fu, province of Pe Chi Li; had authority to appoint a successor to fill a vacancy caused by resignation. That is the problem the Senate will screams. The negro fled but was were burned alive.

MURDER ON SHIPBOARD

One Man Starts Out to Kill Every One On a Steamer.

A dispatch from Koping, Sweden,

reports that as the steamer Kaping last night was passing the Prinz Carl a man sprung upon the deck of the latter vessel and shouted: "If any one comes near I will shoot," at the same momen a woman was seen hanging over the ship's side shricking for help. The man escaped in a boat. When the Prinz Carl was boarded it was found that 12 men on board had been shot, six of whom, including the captain, were dead. The rest were found locked in their quarters. One of the wounded has since died. The murderer is being pursued. The wounded say they were playing cards in the smoking room about half past 11 with other men when

somebody put his head in the room and exclaimed: "Look out, there's a massacre on board." At the same moment shots were heard and all sprang to their feet in order to leave the cabin; but they found the door fastened on the outside. While they were trying to force the door a shot was fired through the window and hit one of them, a man named Karlson, who fell to the floor. The other three Schneider, Konditor and Lindquist bust the door. Lindquist, who was the first to step through, received a bullet in his head, Disregarding the wound, he ran after the assassin to the steering room. The fugitive shouted down the speaking tube: "Full speed ahead." Then engines were already at full speed, and

tain?" receiving the answer, "Certainly. Drive her to the devil." The engineer put the engines at full speed estern. The assassin then ran down to the engine room and threatened to shoot the engineer if he did obey The engineer barricaded himself in the room. At that moment the Koping came along and the murderer fled in a boat. Further details from Koping show that the man suddenly started shutting all the doors of the cabins and saloons and the man with a revolver in either hand and with a dagger and a knife in his belt, he began firing at every one he encountered. He stabbed the captain in the back and a lady pas-

senger in the breast with the dagger and hacked a boy with the knife. He also shot the mate through the shoulder, and of four gentlemen who were playing cards in the smoaking room, one was shot in the temple because he moved when the murderer warned him not to stir. The Prinz derer seized the opportunity to jump "The benevolent | into a life boat and row away as fast as possible. Search of the steamer disof the victims. The tradesmen of Arboga, Sweden, report that a man giving the name of Gronkirst, of Stockholm, yesterday secured two revolvers their qualities.

MURDERED A FILIPINO.

Captain of a Monitor Shot Him From

A court of inquiry has been ordered aid them in the establishment of a free to meet in Washington May 21, composed of Admirals Rogers, Cotton and Terry to investigate the circumstances herence on the part of the United attending the shooting by Capt. Mc-Gowan of a Filipine on the United States monitor Monadnock in the harbor of Cebu on Nov. 21st, 1899, and also the alleged failure of the captain to report the matter to the commanderin-chief of the Asiatic squadron.

The facts in the case as they are reported to the navy department that the officer was on the deck of his ship at the noon hour when the regular officer of the deck was at dinner below. Hovering about was a native boat which had been warned away before only to return. It was not conceived that the Monadnock was endangered by the presence of such a little craft, but the commanding officer had been having much trouble in preventing the natives from smuggling rum aboard to the sailors and had given orders that no unauthorized native boats should be permitted to approach the Monadnock. So when this particular craft failed to make off as required, the captain himself taking revolver sought to frighten the crew by firing a shot across the bow. Unfortunately the shot, striking the water was deflected so as to pass through the body of one of the Filipi nos. The wounded man was hauled aboard the Monadnock, and after being given first-class aid was shipped off to a shore hospital where he died in the

course of a day or so. This incident was referred to in the press reports from Manila and after waiting a reasonable period of time to be informed the navy department made inquiry of Admiral Watson to learn the facts. The admiral responded that the matter had not been reported to him and this omission on the part of Capt McGowan is one of the matters into which the court is to inquire, the other being the propriety of the action of the commanding officer of the Monadnock in taking into his own hands the execution of an order to fire instead of calling upon a marine or sailor to do so.

A Sharp Trick.

Senator Clark seems to have outwitted his persecutors. The committee on elections reported that inasmuch as it was apparent that he had bought his seat, he was not entitled to hold it. The Governor of Montana, who is anti-Clark, being absent for a fortnight, and the Lieutenant-Governor, acting as governor, being a strong friend of Clark, the Senator resigned, while senatorial proceedings against him were pending. This left Montana without a senator and necessarily the proceedings against Mr. Clark are at an end. Under the constitution, it is the duty jury-not personal but political per- merchants and railroad employees of of the governor to appoint senators to the town. Several negroes were wound- fill out unexpired terms. Acting Govcated situation Clearly the proceedings instituted against Clark in the be-The Pekin correspondent of the Lon-don Times says: "There has been a tion of his holding his seat turns on the farm of Mrs. Eliza Adams, near serious anti Christian outbreak near the point whether the acting governor Cushtusha, and attempted to murder wrestle over.

THE CROPS.

Weekly Bulletin Issued by Section Director Bauer.

HOW THE CROPS ARE DOING.

Review of the Situation and Summary of the Outlook

for the Year. Warm Weather.

The following is the weekly bulletin of the condition of the weather and crops of the State issued Wednesday by Director Bauer of the South Carolina section of the United States weather bureau's climate and crop service:

The week ending Monday, May 14th, had a range of temperature from a maximum of 92 degrees on the 8th to a minimum of 40 degrees on the 11th. On the 10th and 11th there were light frosts in Cherokee, Colleton, Greenville

and Spartanburg counties. There were numerous, and in places beneficial, showers on the 9th, over the central portions of the State. Along the immediate coast the rainfall was very light, and the extreme western

portions had no rain. Following the showers came cooler weather and high, drying winds; both conditions proved the engineer replied: "Is that the capharmful to crops. Clayey lands are baked and hard, and break up cloddy. Rains are needed over the entire State and for all crops except rice; it is especially needed to germinate recently planted corn and cotton. Damaging hail occurred in portions of Orangeburg county, where in places stands of corn and cotton were destroyed. The weather conditions during the week were very favorable for farm work.

Early corn has generally good stands, and in the eastern sections is knee high and receiving its second plowing. Cut and heart worms are damaging stands. In the western sections bottoms are being prepared and planted, where the ground is fit to work, but considerable areas are yet to plant. The cool weather yellowed corn and

checked its growth. Cotton suffered from the recent cool nights which caused it to turn red, and on sandy lands the plants are dying in places. Early planted cotton has good ped. Recently planted cotton needs rain to bring it up. Planting is not finished over the western portions. Some complaints of grassy fields continue, but to a less extent than last week. Some fields have been plowed up and replanted on account of the grass. Sea island cotton has excellent stands, but needs rain and warmer

weather. Tobacco is practically all planted,

and very good stands have been se-Rice was severely injured by the freshet in the Combahee river, but received less injury from high waters in the Georgetown district than had been anticipated. The cool nights were in-

jurious. Planting continues. Wheat has not been seriously injured which is decreasing. It is heading well, but the crop as a whole is not as promising as it was a month ago. Oats are ripening in Hampton county. This

crop needs rain badly. While potatoes have poor stands in places, but generally are doing well, except that bugs are very numerous. Large shipments are being made from the Charleston districts, where, however, the yield is below the average. Sweet potato draws are plentiful and some have been set out. Gardens need rain. Melons and sugar cane look well. Fruit prospects continue promising, except that apples and pears continue to blight. Berries of all kinds promise to

be very plentiful.

Cupid Enjoined. A dispatch from Milwaukee says the wedding of Henry Monson, Jr., and Minna Olson, which was to take place Thursday, was stopped by an injunction issued Wednesday afternoon by Judge Pereles, of the probate court. The injunction was issued at the request of the father of the prospective bridegroom, who also asks for the appointment of a guardian for the son, who is forty years of age. The father charges that his son is incompatent to manage his affairs and says he is about to marry a widow with four small children. A marriage certificate has been secured and the marriage has been set for May 16. Judge Pereles granted a temporary injunction, and ordered that the ceremony be deferred until after the argument on June 5. The judge said that before he would grant a permanent injunction he would have to be fully convinced of the necessity of

Fatal Fire.

Three persons were killed and fifteen were injured in a fire which early Thursday destroyed the Hotel Helens, at 110 to 114 53d street, Chicago. Five of the injured will probably die. The dead are: Charlotte Peterson, dining room girl, found in her room burned to a crisp; Lena Pearson, found burned almost beyond recognition in room with Miss Peterson; S. G. McHaddin, flesh partly burned, died the same evening.

Wants His Share-

If Mr. Rockfeller is really holding his millions in trust for his fellowmen we assure him we are quite ready to relieve him of any further trouble about our share. Just express it along, Mr. Rockfeller. The Czar will attend the Paris Exposition in September, and as he is France's best friend now in Earope, Paris and its Exposition will do their best at that time. - Newport News Herald.

He Was Lynched

Sam Hinson was lynched last Thursday in Nesoba County, Miss., by a mob captured and lynched.